

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

NUMBER 185.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. HIRAM BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two dollars a month, or its equivalent in space,
equivalent to a page.

1 square foot, \$1.
do 3 weeks, 2.
do 2 months, 4.
do 6 months, 6.
do 1 year, 8.
do 3 years, 12.
do 6 years, 18.
do 12 years, 30.
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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL
NEW SPRING GOODS

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the

new goods.

Full Twenty-five per cent less

than other goods, who were not early in the field,

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS:

consisting of beautiful Blue and Figured Linens

Handkerchiefs, Bedding, Handkerchiefs and Cloth

Lusters, Colored Alpacas, Hops, Bellows, Pub. Dr.

Chairs, Handkerchiefs, Oats, all Woolen Fabrics, &c., &c.

Beautiful English, French and American Belts,

Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Organdy, &c., &c.

The very newest styles in American and French

PRINTERS:

warranted best colors, the patterns of which have been

printed exclusively to our own.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain

and Fancy Colors.

COLLECTOR'S SHELVES,

Double-faced Black Walnut Shelves, Double-faced Oak

and Beechwood Shelves, Glass Cabinet Shelves, &c., &c.

We are in receipt of a full lot

EMBROIDERIES:

Clothes and Satins, English Colors, &c., &c.

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hardware

Residence, Five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. J. BARROWS,

Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of

Academy and Wall Streets.

M. B. JOHNSON,

Attala, Office in Jackson & Smith's Block, over the

Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOXTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law. Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WITMER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office under Central

Bank, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,

Attala, Office in United States Court of Appeals

Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

ELIJAH D. PHASEY,

Attorneys at Law. Office in Myers

Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence

Academy, a few rods northwest of Milwaukee freight

depot.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attala, Office at Law, Office in Empire

Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JUN 21st, 1863.

H. A. PATTERSON,

Attala, Office and Justice of the Peace, in Myers

Block, Main Street, nearly opposite the American

Express Office.

J. M. MAX,

Attala, Office and Counsellor at Law, Office in May's

Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and My-

son Streets.

J. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on

Wednesday evening of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

BENNETT, CAMSDON & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office, Lappin's

block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title

and Land Survey.

WILLARD MERRILL, U. S. Court Commissioner.

WILLARD MERRILL, U. S. Court Commissioner.

NEW YORK CASE STORES,

Supplying all kinds of leather and leather goods in

all kinds of cases.

SAFFORD, GREENLEAF & CO.

Attala, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL, U. S. Court Commissioner.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

The Ford House.

This house is one of the most desirable hotels in

Janesville. Our particular engraving of

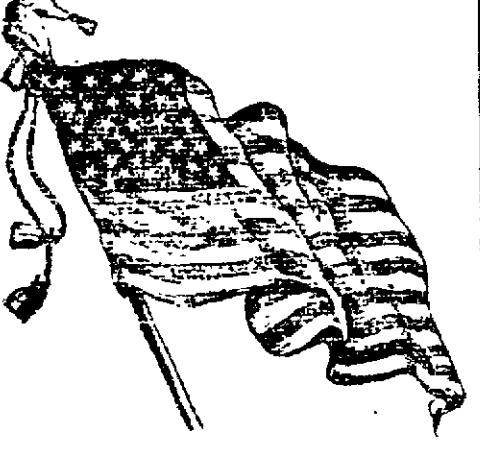
BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS, Janesville, Wis.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Oct 13, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WYMAN SPOONER.

of Waushara County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LUCAS FAIRCHILD.

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WINFIELD SMITH,

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

W. M. H. THOMAS.

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOSIAH L. PICKARD,

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

HENRY GORDIER.

of Winnebago County.

Republican County Nominations.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Turdus.

DAVID MERRILL, of the town of Beloit.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the city of Janesville.

J. W. STOREY.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newell, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

DR. JEROME HURBANK, of Avon.

SUPERVISOR—TWELFTH DISTRICT, Composed of the City of Janesville.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

BUDA-PYTHON—THIRTEEN DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Rock, Newell, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

W. H. TRIPP, of Town of Rock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Port Union, Ingalls, Spring Valley, Avon, Newell, Plymouth, Clinton and Johnson.

HOWARD A. RICHARDS, of the Town of Center.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Port Union, Clinton, Ingalls, Johnson, Avon, Milton, Harmarville, La France and Rock.

ALBERT WHITFORD, of Milton.

The Situation in Missouri.

The rebel guerrillas, under Shelby and Coffey, appear to have possession of all Southwest Missouri. They are tearing up the railroad track at California, twenty-five miles west from Jefferson City, and have burnt a large bridge at Alberville. They have burned the towns of Cole Camp, Benton county, Florence, Morgan county, Hannibal, Polk county, and Greenfield Court House. Sedalia is thought to be safe. Gen. Brown is supposed to be in the rear of the rebels, and Gen. Totten commands at Sedalia. Boonville is threatened, and guerrillas have robed localities three miles from Pilot Knob. The whole state is in danger, and loyal families are everywhere fleeing from destruction. Where is the state militia, pitted by Schofield and Gamble, and paid by the nation? If they cannot protect their own state from marauding robbers, let them be mustered out, and a national force sent there, under a commander who is not afraid of horning rebels.

Ohio and Pennsylvania.

These two great states are in a blaze of political excitement. The enthusiasm for the Union cause in the Keystone state was never greater at a presidential election. Gov. Curtin had a magnificent reception in Philadelphia on Saturday; sixty thousand people were present, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession numbering twenty thousand. Gen. Sigel was received in the same manner at Pittsburgh, and addressed an immense multitude, strongly urging them to vote the Union ticket. Gen. S. is to speak at Cleveland, Ohio, this afternoon. The cause looks bright in Ohio. The Vandalligham men are importuning voters from the West and Canada, but they will be watched. We look for a Union victory in both these states, to-morrow.

MAJOR CALKINS ON THE WAR PATH.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Madison on Monday night. Maj. E. A. Calkins, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, formerly editor of the Argus, made a destructive raid among the copperheads, hitting right and left, and denouncing with withering sarcasm the unpatriotic course of some of his former political associates.

NEAKED OFF.—The New York Tribune has the following:

Norris W. Bunnell, a copperhead of Burlington, Conn., being drafted, offered by voice in the Hartford Times \$300 for a substitute, "provided such substitute shall bring sufficient proof that he is the blackest abolitionist in the town where he resides. I want one of the John Brown style, or one of the 'Beecher's fighting Christians.' None others need apply."

Wherupon Mr. Case, the lawyer, who had already served nine months in the Connecticut 22nd, and who, hailing from the village where the John Brown pikes were made, was universally admitted to be one of "Beecher's fighting Christians," offered himself to the astonished Mr. Bunnell, with ample vouchers as to his anti-slavery conduct. "This was more than the cowardly copperhead counted upon, and after satisfying himself that there was no quibble or loophole by which he could creep out, he, as all his tribe will do when fairly nutured, backed square down, and

shook off the incendiary states, as much as a general over his district? The Patriot needn't answer, for it cannot."

The Copperhead Meeting.

As some of our readers are aware, Mr. Wakley, the copperhead candidate for Attorney General, and G. B. Smith, of Madison, addressed a meeting of the pretended democracy, at the Court room, on Saturday evening last. There were, perhaps, 150 persons present, including a half dozen ladies and a considerable sprinkling of Union men.

Mr. Wakley was the first speaker, and commenced by asserting that Mr. Brough, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, had threatened, that if Vandalligham was elected governor of Ohio, his inauguration would be forcibly prevented, and the state would be drenched in blood. The only authority which the speaker gave for this assertion was, that it had been repeatedly charged in democratic papers, and never denied on the other side.

The political rights of individuals are more sacred than those of a government since they are derived from the Supreme Being; and as it is not contended that a man may not divest himself of every right, even that of life, by committing the crime of rebellion, so it follows that the rights this man, with others, has delegated to a state government may be forfeited in like manner. As it requires only a majority to make a state constitution, a majority may indeed admit such would be the result.

Treason can no more be tolerated on the part of a governor, than on that of private individuals, and it would be the duty of the general government to deal with it in the one case as in the other. There can be no doubt that the loyal men of the state of Ohio, and of the country, would stand by the government in putting down the treason which Vandalligham would attempt to inaugurate if he were elected governor of Ohio.

Now, we ask, has not Louisiana destroyed her state government, as it existed under the Union represented by the United States government and constitution? The answer must be in the affirmative. If every rebel in arms were to-day driven from her territory, what state authority would there be left, which could "authorize her citizens to buy other slaves in place of those taken by our armies," or perform any other act of state sovereignty? None whatever. She has abolished the constitution which was loyal to the nation, and committed the crime of rebellion, which forfeits all political rights.

By this we do not admit that the state has "seceded"—gone out of the Union—dissolved connection with the national authority—thrown off all allegiance to the central government, which the Patriot informs from our position. The federal authority over the people of Louisiana, and eminent domain in the soil which it purchased and paid for, is not impaired. It remains the same, but the state government has committed suicide and is dead. There is no legal authority in Louisiana but that of the federal government.

So we do not acknowledge the dogma of secession, and we trust the Patriot will do us the justice to correct the mis-statement. The difference between us is that the Patriot thinks Louisiana is in the Union as a state, and we think it is only as a territory. The people of the latter owe as much allegiance to the national authority as ever, notwithstanding their great crime of rebellion—a sinner is subject to his Master though he sin ever so much. Our belief is that the nation can never die, but that states, counties, towns, corporations, and individuals may; sometimes without detriment to the general good.

The Patriot quotes Mr. Lincoln to prove that "the Union is unbroken," and that the "laws of the Union" must be faithfully executed "in all the states." If it believes what it quotes, we hope it will never again unfairly assault Mr. Lincoln for designing to destroy the states and establish a central despotism.

We, too, believe that federal laws, rightly enacted, are paramount now over every foot of the soil of the Union, but those laws can never "authorize" slavery anywhere. That is nowhere named in a constitution, formed, as its preamble sets forth, by the people of the United States, amongst other things, to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Liberty and slavery are as opposite as hell and heaven, and can never exist in the same place.

Because persons owing service were to be delivered by one state to the authorities of another, it cannot be supposed that the nation authorized slavery in its territories, or gave any protection to it anywhere. It was a state matter only, and the nation had nothing to do with it. In this we do not agree with Mr. Lincoln, nor never did. He is not authority with us on that point. If the Patriot does, it would do well to support him better than it has done, even in relation to that matter.

As to the charge of garbling the article from the Patriot, we plead not guilty. We quoted what it said. Our inferences are our own, and if not sustained by proof, fall to the ground. The Patriot is sensitive where slavery is in danger, either from the war, by the crimes of the slave-holders, the proclamation of the president, or the arming of the blacks. In all these cases it rushes to the rescue. Our inference is that it desires to save slavery to be used hereafter as heretofores as a political power. This it does more than ever convinced of the cruelty of punishing the ignorant and deluded among the people whose passions and prejudices are inflamed to madness by the harangues of such base demagogues as George B. Smith and Vandalligham and letting these inciters of treason and crime escape. Let the government clear the fountain and the stream will flow pure.

UTILITY OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The three steam fire engines yesterday out only paid their original cost, \$15,000, but unquestionably saved property to the amount of \$100,000. If the fire had reached the benzine magazine, in the rear, and twenty feet from the burning store, the explosion would have been terrible, and would have enveloped the whole of that valuable block in flames. Nothing but the enormous floods of water which a steam engine can pour on a burning building, could have saved that magazine of explosives. When we witness the powerful workings of these little monsters, it is an amazement that our city council so long delayed to purchase machines so indispensable.—Milwaukee Wisconsin of Friday.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday says:

"As near as we can ascertain at present, 11,611 drafted men have reported to the provost marshals in this city, of whom 2,338 were held to service, and 1,574 furnished substitutes; 7,769 men have been exempted on account of physical disability, and for other causes. A large number of the men held for service were granted furloughs in order to enable them to procure substitutes. Their negligence to report for duty will result in their arrests.

Dinners at \$20 per plate, with wine at \$12 to \$20 dollars per bottle, are now of frequent occurrence in the great and wicked city of New York. Stock, ambling pays the bills.

The Point at 12 m.

We had a word or two to say, the other day, to the Madison Patriot, on the point at issue as to the treatment of the revolted states, when the war has ended supporting it to result in the triumph of the Union army.

The Patriot had stated that "the point" at issue is, can Louisiana, for instance, "authorize her citizens to buy other slaves, in place of those taken by our armies?"

We are of the opinion that Louisiana no longer exists as a state. The state, in her sovereign capacity has rebelled and taken up arms against the nation, and by this crime has forfeited all her rights of sovereignty. If a few individuals had done this they would simply have lost their own rights as citizens; but as the large majority have done so in their organized capacity as a state government they have forfeited their rights both as individuals and members of the state.

The political rights of individuals are more sacred than those of a government since they are derived from the Supreme Being; and as it is not contended that a man may not divest himself of every right, even that of life, by committing the crime of rebellion, so it follows that the rights this man, with others, has delegated to a state government may be forfeited in like manner. As it requires only a majority to make a state constitution, a majority may indeed admit such would be the result.

Every intelligent man knows, and the speaker ought to have known, that a denial of it appeared in the Chicago Tribune, of Friday last, that this charge is false. No such threat has ever been put forth by Mr. Brough. He has said that if Vandalligham was elected he would, undoubtedly, array the state against the war and the administration, and that such a course would lead to bloodshed in Ohio, and every canidam admit such would be the result.

The weather is delightful here. K.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavours to bombard Rosecrans, is 1,800 feet higher than Chattanooga, three miles distant by wagon road, and less than two miles in a direct line. Missionary Ridge, where the rebel dispatches are dated, is about 1,000 feet high, three miles from Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by the mountainous range around it.

Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, 40 miles, and Atlanta, 135 miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns cast at both these points. The Etowah shell works are 60 miles from Chattanooga, also connected therewith by railroad.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Intelligence of an authentic character

did not reach Washington till last night that the rebels had abandoned the line of the Rapidan and retreated in a southward direction. On the fact being known at Gen. Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, Gen. Butler's cavalry were sent across the Rapidan and found that the enemy had evacuated the south bank completely. On proceeding inland they came upon a portion of Stuart's cavalry, evidently covering the retreat of the rebel infantry. Considerable skirmishing ensued, but it did not result in our ascertaining whether the enemy had fallen back on Gordonsville, or whether it was attempting some flank movement to get between Meade's army and Washington, in a similar manner to Stonewall Jackson's movement on Pope, over the same ground. The prevailing impression seems to be that the rebels have gone to Gordonsville and Richmond, where sufficient garrisons may be left, and the remainder of Lee's army sent to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard. If, on the contrary, the enemy is attempting a flank movement, our forces are fully prepared for it. Col. Porter, commissary at Gen. Meade's headquarters, has come up to night, and reports that the rebel evacuation of the line of the Rapidan is most complete, and has been very rapidly made.

Washington, Oct. 11.

As some fears have been produced for Rosecrans' safety, by published statements that no reinforcements had reached him up to the 8th inst., it may be said that advice from Chattanooga is satisfactory in this respect. He is not only stronger in the center, but his ranks are well protected by fresh troops.

Rumors again fly thick and fast regarding the retrograde movements of Lee's army and the advance of the Federal army.

Nothing definite is known, and nothing can therefore be definitely said. Deserters from Lee's army report only two divisions of Longstreet's corps sent to Bragg. Ricketts' division, which was so badly used up at Gettysburg, being left behind. None of A. P. Hill's were sent. One division of Ewell's corps was sent first to Charleston and subsequently to Bragg, thus leaving in front of the army of the Potomac about 40,000, or two corps. The commanding general's headquarters were at Orange court house, Friday, but Lee has lately sent a large portion of his time at Rich mond.

He has asserted that the copperheads

party was in favor of the war and that he was in favor of the war himself; but it must be a war conducted on copperhead principles, a war in which there was to be no confiscation of rebel property, no arresting of the aiding and abetting of treason.

It must be a constitutional war, con ducted strictly according to the construction of the constitution by Buchanan and Breckinridge. But the object of the war is now carried on as asserted was to destroy the women and children of the south.

That the President had exerted his military authority over the officers and soldiers in the army in such a despotic way that he had forced them to support his "nigger policy." That they dare not speak out their sentiments, clearly charging that the noble men who are fighting the battles of our country have become the tools and slaves of a military despot at Washington.

Then with an inconsistency which only one class of persons fall into he attempted to prove that every victory of our arms had been won by democratic generals.

He of course thought the emancipation

proclamation was the sole cause of our want of success in the field as it is the excuse which the copperheads make for sup

porting the cause of Jeff. Davis and opposing their country.

He of course asserted that all freedom

and a half after its commencement the government prosecuted the war with 1,400,000 men, spent \$1,400,000,000, and did not get 1,400 feet into the rebel territory. But for

got to tell his hearers that since the proclamation was put forth we had occupied nearly one half of the revolted territory; but it is useless to attempt to follow him through the web of misrepresentations, falsehoods and disloyalty which made up the staple of his

copyist. Mr. Drake, a member of the Missouri delegation, left Washington last night.

Washington, Oct. 12.

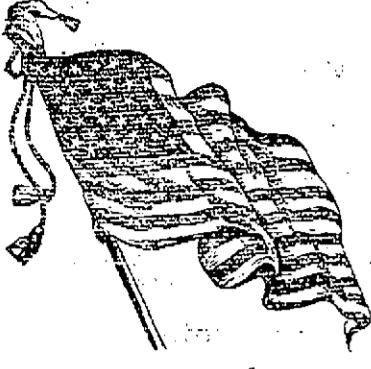
Flour 10½ better, fair demand, at \$7.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Oct 12, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WYMAN SPOONER.

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LUCAS FAIRCHILD.

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WINFIELD SMITH.

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

W. M. RAMSEY.

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JO SIAH L. FICKARD.

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

HENRY CORDIER.

of Winona County.

Republican County Nominations.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Turin.

DAVID MERRILL. of the town of Beloit.

Fifth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.

J. W. STOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

DR. JEROME KURBANEK. of Avon.

SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT Composed of the Towns of Janesville.

ALEXANDER SUDHERLAND.

SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

W. M. TRIPP. of Town of Rock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Fulton, Fort, Union, Nelson, Springfield Valley, Arvon, Newark, Plymouth, Clinton and Janesville.

HOEART A. RIBOLD. of the Towns of Clinton.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Turin, Beloit, Mineral, Brookfield, Johnstown, Lins, Milton, Lancaster, La Prairie and Rock.

ALBERT WHITFORD. of Milton.

The Situation in Missouri.

The rebel guerillas, under Shelby and Coffey, appear to have possession of all Southwest Missouri. They are tearing up the railroad track at California, twenty-five miles west from Jefferson City, and have burnt a large bridge at Aberville. They have burned the towns of Cole Camp, Benton county, Florence, Morgan county, Hannibal, Polk county, and Greenfield Court House. Sedalia is thought to be safe. Gen. Brown is supposed to be in the rear of the rebels, and Gen. Totten commands at Sedalia. Boonville is threatened, and guerrillas have robbed localities three miles from Pilot Knob. The whole state is in danger, and loyal families are everywhere fleeing from destruction. Where is the state authority? It has ceased—gone out of the Union-dissolved connection with the national authority—thrown off all allegiance to the central government, which the Patriot infers from our position. The federal authority over the people of Louisiana, and eminent domain in the soil which it purchases and paid for, is not impaired. It remains the same, but the state government has committed suicide and is dead. There is no legal authority in Louisiana but that of the federal government.

The Patriot quotes Mr. Lincoln to prove that "the Union is unbroken," and that the "laws of the Union" must be faithfully executed "in all the states." If it believes what it quotes, we hope it will never again unfairly assault Mr. Lincoln for designing to destroy the states and establishing a central despotism.

We, too, believe that federal laws, rightly enacted, are paramount now over every foot of the soil of the Union, but those laws can never "authorize" slavery anywhere. That is nowhere named in a constitution, formed, as its preamble sets forth, by the people of the United States, amongst other things, to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Liberty and slavery are as opposite as hell and heaven, and can never exist in the same place.

He of course asserted that all freedom of speech had been destroyed by the rebels at Washington, and he did this in the same breath that he was heaping the vilest abuse upon the administration and their mode of conducting the war, and calumniating all the officers in the army by asserting that they had basely given up their right of opinion and their manhood to retain their shoulder straps. When men with the black political record of Geo. B. Smith can go about uttering their foul abuse of our government and army and the war and giving all the aid and comfort they can to the rebels, it would be ludicrous if it were not the baseness of total depravity that had been destroyed in this country.

Then with an inconsistency which only one class of persons fall into he attempted to prove that every victory of our arms had been won by democratic generals.

He of course thought the emancipation proclamation was the sole cause of our want of success in the field as it is the excuse which the copperheads make for supporting the cause of Jeff. Davis and opposing a central despotism.

But soon after he asserted that for a year and a half after its commencement the government prosecuted the war with 1,400,000 men, spent \$1,400,000,000, and did not get 1,400 feet into the rebel territory. But for God to tell his hearers that since the proclamation was put forth we had occupied nearly one half of the revolted territory; but it is useless to attempt to follow him through the web of misrepresentations, falsehoods and disloyalty which made up the staple of his talk.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.

Chicago, through, Arrive, 6:30 A.M. 10:30 P.M.

and 7:30 P.M. 1:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M. 8:30 P.M.

Chicago & N.W. North, 2:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M. 8:30 P.M.

Milwaukee, through, 2:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M.

Monroe and way, 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

Madison and way, 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

Baldwin and way, 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

Western mail, to Detroit, 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.

Orlando mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 P.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.

Orlando mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 A.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Orlando mail to Superior arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M.

Orlando mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M.

The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, after this will be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

ROLL ON THE BALL!

UNION MEETINGS

IN ROCK COUNTY!

Meetings will be held at the following

times and places in Rock county, and will

be addressed by the following speakers.

The hour of meeting will be 7 o'clock un-

less otherwise announced:

AVON, Oct. 15—J. M. Burgess and J.

R. Bennett.

JOHNSTOWN CENTER, Oct. 15—Wm. L. Mitchell and Chas. G. Williams.

EMERALD GROVE, Oct. 16—H. A.

Patterson and B. Randall.

TURTLE, Brick School House, Oct. 16

Alex. Graham and D. Allen.

VANGELDER'S SCHOOL HOUSE,

Oct. 20—S. J. M. Putnam and H. N. Com-

stock.

FAIRFIELD, Oct. 21—J. B. Cassoday and H. N. Comstock.

COOKVILLE, Oct. 21—C. G. Williams, Edward Vincent and W. L. Mitchell.

UNION, Oct. 21—J. M. Burgess and J. R. Bennett.

MILTON, Oct. 22—J. B. Cassoday and H. N. Comstock.

ORDFORD, Oct. 22—Alex. Graham and W. B. Hawes.

EDGERTON, Oct. 22—J. C. Sloan and W. L. Mitchell.

CLINTON JUNCTION, Oct. 23—J.

M. Burgess and I. C. Sloan.

SHOPIRE, Oct. 23—C. R. Gibbs and H. N. Comstock.

ROCK, Ation, Oct. 24—A. C. Bates and H. A. Patterson.

LIMA CENTER, Oct. 28—C. R. Gibbs and H. N. Comstock.

MAGNOLIA, Oct. 28—A. C. Bates and H. A. Patterson.

WEMPLE'S, Oct. 29—J. M. Burgess and I. C. Sloan.

PORTER, Wilder's School House, Oct.

29—Wm. B. Hawes and Willard Merrill.

FULTON VILLAGE, Oct. 29—W. L.

Mitchell and J. R. Bennett.

BELOIT, Oct. 30—J. B. Cassoday and H. N. Comstock.

YOUNG'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Oct. 30

—A. C. Bates and D. Allen.

OLD JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 30—J. M.

Burgess and Willard Merrill.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 31—J. R. Bennett

and I. C. Sloan.

HANOVER, Oct. 31—A. C. Bates and D. Allen.

TRIPP'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Oct. 31—

C. R. Gibbs and H. N. Comstock.

It is especially requested that the people

of the different localities, who support the

Union nominations, will prepare for a full

and thorough organization of their townships

by school districts, and be ready with

their committees, to commence the work

without delay.

By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Union Mass Meeting.

The citizens of Janesville are hereby no-

tified that a Union mass meeting will be

held at the Court Room, to-morrow even-

ing, at 7 o'clock. Hon. Nat. Carpenter

is expected to be present and address the

meeting.

D. CLOW,

Chm. Executive Com.

Janesville, Oct. 12, 1863.

Lawrence Relief Fund.

Received of G. H. Miller \$6,100, collect-

ed by him in School district No. 10, town

of Harmony, for the Lawrence sufferers.

J. M. BURGESS, Chm. Co. Com.

Janesville, Oct. 12th, 1863.

The battery meet for drill this eve-

ning at their armory.

A RICH ENTERTAINMENT.—The concert of

Madame Anna Bishop, heretofore noticed,

will be given at Lappin's Hall to-morrow evening.

Madame Bishop is one of the celebrites

in the musical world, having

achieved and sustained a reputation among

the leading vocalists of the age. She will

be competently assisted, and the concert

will be such a one as our citizens seldom

have an opportunity of attending.

The Late Reverse Near Baton Rouge.

—The reverse is not as bad as at first re-

ported. The federal prisoners taken

amount to 450. They were entirely sur-

rounded by a large force of the enemy, and

compelled to surrender.

FIRE IN EMERALD GROVE.—Yesterday

forenoon, about 11 o'clock, the stable of

Henry Jones, in Emerald Grove, took fire

by some unknown cause, and was destroyed

together with all its contents, including a

span of horses. The fire also communica-

ted to a stack of hay containing 400 bush-

els and a stack of wheat containing about

100 bushels, and consumed both. The to-

tal loss is estimated at \$800, and falls heavy

on Mr. Jones, as the property destroyed

constituted nearly or quite all he was worth.

A collection of \$90 was made this morning

among his immediate neighbors for his re-

lief, and others will be appealed to aid him.

Mr. Jones is a very worthy man, and may

aid render him will be worthily bestowed.

There is to be a trial of speed between

English and Arabian horses at Gato, Bay-

In a running race of four miles; the English

horse came out a half a mile.

SEVERAL thousand dollars in Postage and Card

are lost every day in the Post Office.

At the Post Office, Oct. 12th, 1863.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have the following books in various de-

partments, for the use of schools, &c.

Peter Smith's "School Books."

John D. Appleton's "School Books."

Methodist Church's "School Books."

W. H. Allen's "School Books."

More good for the mind.

For Sale or Rent.

SEVERAL thousand dollars in Postage and

Card

are lost every day in the Post Office.

At the Post Office, Oct. 12th, 1863.

MORE GOOD FOR THE MIND.

Useful books, cheaply bound, in lot of values

for the use of schools, &c.

Peter Smith's "School Books."

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Methodist Church's "School Books."

W. H. Allen's "School Books."

More good for the mind.

For Sale or Rent.

SEVERAL thousand dollars in Postage and

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are lost every day in the Post Office.

At the Post Office, Oct. 12th, 1863.

New Wheat Flour!

Best Family FLOUR from NEW WHEAT 75¢

per barrel. JAS. M. ALDRICH.

West Milwaukee St.

Call and See them.

Sept. 10, 1863.

NEW BOOKS! New Books!

Received this day direct from the publishers

of Peter Smith, Boston, 1863.

Peter Smith's "School Books."

